Introduced by Senator Strickland

February 16, 2011

An act to amend Section Sections 7480, 15202.1, and 70372 of the Government Code, and to amend Sections 466, 633.8, 904.7, 992, 1181, 1203.01, 1203.4, 1203.4a, 1387, and 1466 1466, 11105.2, and 14314 of the Penal Code, to amend Section 10334 of the Public Contract Code, and to amend Sections 21203 and 21712 of the Vehicle Code, relating to public safety.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 428, as amended, Strickland. Public safety omnibus bill.

(1) Existing law generally regulates governmental access to financial records. Existing law provides that the dissemination of records pursuant to specified provisions shall not be prohibited.

This bill would include within that category of records which the dissemination of shall not be prohibited, the dissemination of financial information and records pursuant to an order by a judge under specified authority relating to mortgage fraud.

(2) Existing law provides that, in any homicide cases in which a final judgment was entered prior to January 1, 1990, if the venue for trial of a homicide case has been changed from the county which is eligible for reimbursement, as specified, to a location more than 60 miles from the county seat of that county, and the district attorney of that county has entered into a contract with an attorney to try the case or an investigator to assist in the trial of the case, the Controller shall reimburse the county for the actual costs of the attorney or investigator, as specified.

SB 428 — 2 —

This bill would instead apply the provisions above to any homicide cases in which a final judgment was not entered prior to January 1, 1990.

(3) Existing law requires a state court construction penalty be imposed upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for all criminal offenses, as specified,

This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

(2)

(4) Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for any person to have upon him or her in his or her possession a picklock, crow, keybit, crowbar, or other specified items, with felonious intent, or for other specified purposes.

This bill would instead make it a misdemeanor for any person to have upon him or her or in his or her possession those specified items, with felonious intent, or for those other specified purposes. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(3)

(5) Existing law authorizes peace officers to use or authorize the use of an electronic amplifying or recording device to eavesdrop on or record, or both, any oral communication under specified conditions.

This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

(6) Existing law provides for the impanelment of an additional civil grand jury in the County of San Bernardino pursuant to specified procedures.

This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.

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(7) Existing law requires the court, in any case in which the defendant is charged with a felony, to require the defendant to provide a right thumbprint on a form developed for that purpose.

This bill would require the court to obtain the thumbprint at the arraignment on the information or indictment, or upon entry of a guilty or no contest plea unless the court has obtained the thumbprint at an earlier proceeding.

(5)

(8) Existing law provides that when a verdict has been rendered or a finding made against the defendant, the court may, upon the

3 SB 428

defendant's application, grant a new trial, in limited specified cases, including when the jury has been guilty of any misconduct by which a fair and due consideration of the case has been prevented.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

(9) Existing law requires the clerk of the court, within 60 days after judgment has been pronounced, to mail a copy of the charging documents, the transcript of the proceedings at the time of the defendant's guilty plea, if the defendant pleaded guilty, and the transcript of the proceedings at the time of sentencing, with postage prepaid, to the prison or other institution to which the person convicted is delivered.

This bill would instead require the clerk to mail a copy of specified documents in cases in which the judgment includes a sentence of death or an indeterminate term. The bill would require, in all other cases, the clerk to mail specified documents upon written request by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

- (10) Existing law generally provides for the granting of probation. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions.
- (11) Existing law provides that every defendant convicted of a misdemeanor and not granted probation, and every defendant convicted of an infraction, shall under specified conditions and procedures, be permitted by the court to withdraw his or her plea of guilty or nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty or if he or she has been convicted after a plea of not guilty, the court shall set aside the verdict of guilty and dismiss the accusatory pleading and release the defendant from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense, except as specified.

This bill would provide that those provisions do not apply to any infraction falling within the provisions of the Vehicle Code or to a local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code.

(6)

(12) Existing law provides that an order terminating an action, as specified, is a bar to any other prosecution for the same offense, except as specified. Existing law provides that an order terminating an action is not a bar to prosecution if a complaint is dismissed before the commencement of a preliminary hearing in favor of an indictment filed pursuant to specified grand jury proceedings and the indictment is based

SB 428 —4—

upon the same subject matter as charged in the dismissed complaint, information, or indictment.

This bill would instead provide that an order terminating an action is not a bar to prosecution if a complaint is dismissed before the commencement of a preliminary hearing in favor of an indictment filed pursuant to those grand jury proceedings or an indictment is based upon the same subject matter as charged in a dismissed complaint, information, or indictment.

(7)

(13) Existing law permits, under specified conditions, an appeal to be taken from a judgment or order, in an infraction or misdemeanor case, to the appellate division of the superior court of the county in which the court from which the appeal is taken is located.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

(14) Existing law authorizes the Department of Justice to provide subsequent arrest notification to specified agencies authorized to receive state summary criminal history information for purposes relating to the approval of relative caregivers and nonrelative extended family members.

This bill would expand this authorization to permit the department to provide subsequent state or federal arrest notification to any entity authorized by state or federal code or regulation, as specified.

(15) Existing law establishes the Environmental Enforcement and Training Account in the General Fund to be expended upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law provides that 25% or \$100,000, whichever is less, of the funds be provided to the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST).

This bill would permit POST to decline all or part of this allocation and provide that any funds so declined be made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for other authorized purposes for the training of peace officers.

(16) Existing law provides that no state employee shall acquire any goods from the state, unless the goods are offered to the general public on the same terms and conditions as those applicable to the employee.

This bill would authorize the spouse of a peace officer employed by the state who died in the line of duty to purchase the deceased officer's state-issued handgun, as specified. _5_ SB 428

(17) Existing law prohibits any person riding upon any motorcycle, motorized bicycle, bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled, or toy vehicle from attaching to any streetcar or vehicle on the roadway.

This bill would additionally prohibit any person riding upon any type of human-powered or gravity-powered device, including, but not limited to, a tricycle, four-wheeled cycle, surrey, roller skis, wheeled shoes, skateboard, scooter, or skis from attaching to any streetcar or vehicle on the roadway.

(18) Existing law prohibits any person from knowingly driving a motor vehicle that is towing a person riding upon a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled, skis, or toy vehicle.

This bill additionally prohibits any person from knowingly driving a motor vehicle that is towing a person riding upon any type of human-powered or gravity-powered device, including, but not limited to, a tricycle, four-wheeled cycle, surrey, roller skis, wheeled shoes, skateboard, or scooter. By expanding the definition of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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(19) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 7480 of the Government Code, as 2 amended by Section 29 of Chapter 697 of the Statutes of 2010, is 3 amended to read:
- 4 7480. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit any of the 5 following:
 - (a) The dissemination of any financial information that is not identified with, or identifiable as being derived from, the financial records of a particular customer.
- 9 (b) When any police or sheriff's department or district attorney in this state certifies to a bank, credit union, or savings association in writing that a crime report has been filed that involves the

 $SB 428 \qquad \qquad -6-$

1 alleged fraudulent use of drafts, checks, access cards, or other

- 2 orders drawn upon any bank, credit union, or savings association
- 3 in this state, the police or sheriff's department or district attorney,
- 4 a county adult protective services office when investigating the
- 5 financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, or a long-term care
- 6 ombudsman when investigating the financial abuse of an elder or
- 7 dependent adult, may request a bank, credit union, or savings
- 8 association to furnish, and a bank, credit union, or savings
- 9 association shall furnish, a statement setting forth the following
- 10 information with respect to a customer account specified by the
- 11 requesting party for a period 30 days prior to, and up to 30 days
- 12 following, the date of occurrence of the alleged illegal act involving

13 the account:

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- (1) The number of items dishonored.
- (2) The number of items paid that created overdrafts.
- (3) The dollar volume of the dishonored items and items paid which created overdrafts and a statement explaining any credit arrangement between the bank, credit union, or savings association and customer to pay overdrafts.
- (4) The dates and amounts of deposits and debits and the account balance on these dates.
- (5) A copy of the signature card, including the signature and any addresses appearing on a customer's signature card.
- (6) The date the account opened and, if applicable, the date the account closed.
- (7) Surveillance photographs and video recordings of persons accessing the crime victim's financial account via an automated teller machine (ATM) or from within the financial institution for dates on which illegal acts involving the account were alleged to have occurred. Nothing in this paragraph does any of the following:
- (A) Requires a financial institution to produce a photograph or video recording if it does not possess the photograph or video recording.
- (B) Affects any existing civil immunities as provided in Section 47 of the Civil Code or any other provision of law.
- (8) A bank, credit union, or savings association that provides the requesting party with copies of one or more complete account statements prepared in the regular course of business shall be deemed to be in compliance with paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4).

__7__ SB 428

(c) When any police or sheriff's department or district attorney in this state certifies to a bank, credit union, or savings association in writing that a crime report has been filed that involves the alleged fraudulent use of drafts, checks, access cards, or other orders drawn upon any bank, credit union, or savings association doing business in this state, the police or sheriff's department or district attorney, a county adult protective services office when investigating the financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, or a long-term care ombudsman when investigating the financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, may request, with the consent of the accountholder, the bank, credit union, or savings association to furnish, and the bank, credit union, or savings association shall furnish, a statement setting forth the following information with respect to a customer account specified by the requesting party for a period 30 days prior to, and up to 30 days following, the date of occurrence of the alleged illegal act involving the account:

(1) The number of items dishonored.

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- (2) The number of items paid that created overdrafts.
- (3) The dollar volume of the dishonored items and items paid which created overdrafts and a statement explaining any credit arrangement between the bank, credit union, or savings association and customer to pay overdrafts.
- (4) The dates and amounts of deposits and debits and the account balance on these dates.
- (5) A copy of the signature card, including the signature and any addresses appearing on a customer's signature card.
- (6) The date the account opened and, if applicable, the date the account closed.
- (7) Surveillance photographs and video recordings of persons accessing the crime victim's financial account via an automated teller machine (ATM) or from within the financial institution for dates on which illegal acts involving this account were alleged to have occurred. Nothing in this paragraph does any of the following:
- (A) Requires a financial institution to produce a photograph or video recording if it does not possess the photograph or video recording.
- (B) Affects any existing civil immunities as provided in Section 47 of the Civil Code or any other provision of law.
- (8) A bank, credit union, or savings association doing business in this state that provides the requesting party with copies of one

SB 428 —8—

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or more complete account statements prepared in the regular course of business shall be deemed to be in compliance with paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4).

- (d) For purposes of subdivision (c), consent of the accountholder shall be satisfied if an accountholder provides to the financial institution and the person or entity seeking disclosure, a signed and dated statement containing all of the following:
- (1) Authorization of the disclosure for the period specified in subdivision (c).
- (2) The name of the agency or department to which disclosure is authorized and, if applicable, the statutory purpose for which the information is to be obtained.
- (3) A description of the financial records that are authorized to be disclosed.
- (e) (1) The Attorney General, a supervisory agency, the Franchise Tax Board, the State Board of Equalization, the Employment Development Department, the Controller or an inheritance tax referee when administering the Prohibition of Gift and Death Taxes (Part 8 (commencing with Section 13301) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code), a police or sheriff's department or district attorney, a county adult protective services office when investigating the financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, a long-term care ombudsman when investigating the financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, a county welfare department when investigating welfare fraud, a county auditor-controller or director of finance when investigating fraud against the county, or the Department of Corporations when conducting investigations in connection with the enforcement of laws administered by the Commissioner of Corporations, from requesting of an office or branch of a financial institution, and the office or branch from responding to a request, as to whether a person has an account or accounts at that office or branch and, if so, any identifying numbers of the account or accounts.
- (2) No additional information beyond that specified in this section shall be released to a county welfare department without either the accountholder's written consent or a judicial writ, search warrant, subpoena, or other judicial order.
- (3) A county auditor-controller or director of finance who unlawfully discloses information he or she is authorized to request under this subdivision is guilty of the unlawful disclosure of

9 SB 428

confidential data, a misdemeanor, which shall be punishable as set forth in Section 7485.

- (f) The examination by, or disclosure to, any supervisory agency of financial records that relate solely to the exercise of its supervisory function. The scope of an agency's supervisory function shall be determined by reference to statutes that grant authority to examine, audit, or require reports of financial records or financial institutions as follows:
- (1) With respect to the Commissioner of Financial Institutions by reference to Division 1 (commencing with Section 99), Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 4800), Division 2 (commencing with Section 5000), Division 5 (commencing with Section 14000), Division 7 (commencing with Section 18000), Division 15 (commencing with Section 31000), and Division 16 (commencing with Section 33000), of the Financial Code.
- (2) With respect to the Controller by reference to Title 10 (commencing with Section 1300) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (3) With respect to the Administrator of Local Agency Security by reference to Article 2 (commencing with Section 53630) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code.
- (g) The disclosure to the Franchise Tax Board of (1) the amount of any security interest that a financial institution has in a specified asset of a customer or (2) financial records in connection with the filing or audit of a tax return or tax information return that are required to be filed by the financial institution pursuant to Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or Part 18 (commencing with Section 38001), of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (h) The disclosure to the State Board of Equalization of any of the following:
- (1) The information required by Sections 6702, 6703, 8954, 8957, 30313, 30315, 32383, 32387, 38502, 38503, 40153, 40155, 41122, 41123.5, 43443, 43444.2, 44144, 45603, 45605, 46404, 46406, 50134, 50136, 55203, 55205, 60404, and 60407 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (2) The financial records in connection with the filing or audit of a tax return required to be filed by the financial institution pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001), Part 2

SB 428 — 10 —

1 (commencing with Section 7301), Part 3 (commencing with Section 8601), Part 13 (commencing with Section 30001), Part 14 (commencing with Section 32001), and Part 17 (commencing with Section 37001), of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

- (3) The amount of any security interest a financial institution has in a specified asset of a customer, if the inquiry is directed to the branch or office where the interest is held.
- (i) The disclosure to the Controller of the information required by Section 7853 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (j) The disclosure to the Employment Development Department of the amount of any security interest a financial institution has in a specified asset of a customer, if the inquiry is directed to the branch or office where the interest is held.
- (k) The disclosure by a construction lender, as defined in Section 8006 of the Civil Code, to the Registrar of Contractors, of information concerning the making of progress payments to a prime contractor requested by the registrar in connection with an investigation under Section 7108.5 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (*l*) Upon receipt of a written request from a local child support agency referring to a support order pursuant to Section 17400 of the Family Code, a financial institution shall disclose the following information concerning the account or the person named in the request, whom the local child support agency shall identify, whenever possible, by social security number:
- (1) If the request states the identifying number of an account at a financial institution, the name of each owner of the account.
- (2) Each account maintained by the person at the branch to which the request is delivered, and, if the branch is able to make a computerized search, each account maintained by the person at any other branch of the financial institution located in this state.
- (3) For each account disclosed pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), the account number, current balance, street address of the branch where the account is maintained, and, to the extent available through the branch's computerized search, the name and address of any other person listed as an owner.
- (4) Whenever the request prohibits the disclosure, a financial institution shall not disclose either the request or its response, to an owner of the account or to any other person, except the officers and employees of the financial institution who are involved in

—11— SB 428

responding to the request and to attorneys, employees of the local child support agencies, auditors, and regulatory authorities who have a need to know in order to perform their duties, and except as disclosure may be required by legal process.

- (5) No financial institution, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, shall be liable to any person for (A) disclosing information in response to a request pursuant to this subdivision, (B) failing to notify the owner of an account, or complying with a request under this paragraph not to disclose to the owner, the request or disclosure under this subdivision, or (C) failing to discover any account owned by the person named in the request pursuant to a computerized search of the records of the financial institution.
- (6) The local child support agency may request information pursuant to this subdivision only when the local child support agency has received at least one of the following types of physical evidence:
- 17 (A) Any of the following, dated within the last three years:
- 18 (i) Form 599.

- 19 (ii) Form 1099.
- 20 (iii) A bank statement.
- 21 (iv) A check.
- (v) A bank passbook.
- 23 (vi) A deposit slip.
- 24 (vii) A copy of a federal or state income tax return.
- 25 (viii) A debit or credit advice.
 - (ix) Correspondence that identifies the child support obligor by name, the bank, and the account number.
 - (x) Correspondence that identifies the child support obligor by name, the bank, and the banking services related to the account of the obligor.
 - (xi) An asset identification report from a federal agency.
 - (B) A sworn declaration of the custodial parent during the 12 months immediately preceding the request that the person named in the request has had or may have had an account at an office or branch of the financial institution to which the request is made.
 - (7) Information obtained by a local child support agency pursuant to this subdivision shall be used only for purposes that are directly connected with the administration of the duties of the local child support agency pursuant to Section 17400 of the Family Code.

SB 428 — 12 —

(m) (1) As provided in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 666 of Title 42 of the United States Code, upon receipt of an administrative subpoena on the current federally approved interstate child support enforcement form, as approved by the federal Office of Management and Budget, a financial institution shall provide the information or documents requested by the administrative subpoena.

- (2) The administrative subpoena shall refer to the current federal Office of Management and Budget control number and be signed by a person who states that he or she is an authorized agent of a state or county agency responsible for implementing the child support enforcement program set forth in Part D (commencing with Section 651) of Subchapter IV of Chapter 7 of Title 42 of the United States Code. A financial institution may rely on the statements made in the subpoena and has no duty to inquire into the truth of any statement in the subpoena.
- (3) If the person who signs the administrative subpoena directs a financial institution in writing not to disclose either the subpoena or its response to any owner of an account covered by the subpoena, the financial institution shall not disclose the subpoena or its response to the owner.
- (4) No financial institution, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, shall be liable to any person for (A) disclosing information or providing documents in response to a subpoena pursuant to this subdivision, (B) failing to notify any owner of an account covered by the subpoena or complying with a request not to disclose to the owner, the subpoena or disclosure under this subdivision, or (C) failing to discover any account owned by the person named in the subpoena pursuant to a computerized search of the records of the financial institution.
- (n) The dissemination of financial information and records pursuant to any of the following:
- (1) Compliance by a financial institution with the requirements of Section 2892 of the Probate Code.
- (2) Compliance by a financial institution with the requirements of Section 2893 of the Probate Code.
- (3) An order by a judge upon a written ex parte application by a peace officer showing specific and articulable facts that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the records or information sought are relevant and material to an ongoing investigation of a

__13___ SB 428

felony violation of Section 186.10 or of any felony subject to the enhancement set forth in Section 186.11.

- (A) The ex parte application shall specify with particularity the records to be produced, which shall be only those of the individual or individuals who are the subject of the criminal investigation.
- (B) The ex parte application and any subsequent judicial order shall be open to the public as a judicial record unless ordered sealed by the court, for a period of 60 days. The sealing of these records may be extended for 60-day periods upon a showing to the court that it is necessary for the continuance of the investigation. Sixty-day extensions may continue for up to one year or until termination of the investigation of the individual or individuals, whichever is sooner.
- (C) The records ordered to be produced shall be returned to the peace officer applicant or his or her designee within a reasonable time period after service of the order upon the financial institution.
- (D) Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude the financial institution from notifying a customer of the receipt of the order for production of records unless a court orders the financial institution to withhold notification to the customer upon a finding that the notice would impede the investigation.
- (E) Where a court has made an order pursuant to this paragraph to withhold notification to the customer under this paragraph, the peace officer or law enforcement agency who obtained the financial information shall notify the customer by delivering a copy of the ex parte order to the customer within 10 days of the termination of the investigation.
- (4) An order by a judge issued pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 532f of the Penal Code.

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- (5) No financial institution, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, shall be liable to any person for any of the following:
- (A) Disclosing information to a probate court pursuant to Sections 2892 and 2893.
 - (B) Disclosing information in response to a court order pursuant to paragraph (3).
 - (C) Complying with a court order under this subdivision not to disclose to the customer, the order, or the dissemination of information pursuant to the court order.

SB 428 — 14 —

(o) Disclosure by a financial institution to a peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1 of the Penal Code, pursuant to the following:

- (1) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 1748.95 of the Civil Code, provided that the financial institution has first complied with the requirements of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) and subdivision (b) of Section 1748.95 of the Civil Code.
- (2) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 4002 of the Financial Code, provided that the financial institution has first complied with the requirements of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) and subdivision (b) of Section 4002 of the Financial Code.
- (3) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 22470 of the Financial Code, provided that any financial institution that is a finance lender has first complied with the requirements of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) and subdivision (b) of Section 22470 of the Financial Code.
- (p) When the governing board of the Public Employees' Retirement System or the State Teachers' Retirement System certifies in writing to a financial institution that a benefit recipient has died and that transfers to the benefit recipient's account at the financial institution from the retirement system occurred after the benefit recipient's date of death, the financial institution shall furnish the retirement system with the name and address of any coowner, cosigner, or any other person who had access to the funds in the account following the date of the benefit recipient's death, or if the account has been closed, the name and address of the person who closed the account.
- (q) When the retirement board of a retirement system established under the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 certifies in writing to a financial institution that a retired member or the beneficiary of a retired member has died and that transfers to the account of the retired member or beneficiary of a retired member at the financial institution from the retirement system occurred after the date of death of the retired member or beneficiary of a retired member, the financial institution shall furnish the retirement system with the name and address of any coowner, cosigner, or any other person who had access to the funds in the account following the date of death of the retired member or beneficiary of a retired member, or if the account has been closed, the name and address of the person who closed the account.

__15__ SB 428

(r) When the Franchise Tax Board certifies in writing to a financial institution that (1) a taxpayer filed a tax return that authorized a direct deposit refund with an incorrect financial institution account or routing number that resulted in all or a portion of the refund not being received, directly or indirectly, by the taxpayer; (2) the direct deposit refund was not returned to the Franchise Tax Board; and (3) the refund was deposited directly on a specified date into the account of an accountholder of the financial institution who was not entitled to receive the refund, then the financial institution shall furnish to the Franchise Tax Board the name and address of any coowner, cosigner, or any other person who had access to the funds in the account following the date of direct deposit refund, or if the account has been closed, the name and address of the person who closed the account.

- SEC. 2. Section 7480 of the Government Code, as amended by Section 30 of Chapter 697 of the Statutes of 2010, is amended to read:
- 7480. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit any of the following:
- (a) The dissemination of any financial information that is not identified with, or identifiable as being derived from, the financial records of a particular customer.
- (b) When any police or sheriff's department or district attorney in this state certifies to a bank, credit union, or savings association in writing that a crime report has been filed that involves the alleged fraudulent use of drafts, checks, access cards, or other orders drawn upon any bank, credit union, or savings association in this state, the police or sheriff's department or district attorney, a county adult protective services office when investigating the financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, or a long-term care ombudsman when investigating the financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, may request a bank, credit union, or savings association to furnish, and a bank, credit union, or savings association shall furnish, a statement setting forth the following information with respect to a customer account specified by the requesting party for a period 30 days prior to, and up to 30 days following, the date of occurrence of the alleged illegal act involving the account:
 - (1) The number of items dishonored.
- 40 (2) The number of items paid that created overdrafts.

SB 428 — 16—

(3) The dollar volume of the dishonored items and items paid which created overdrafts and a statement explaining any credit arrangement between the bank, credit union, or savings association and customer to pay overdrafts.

- (4) The dates and amounts of deposits and debits and the account balance on these dates.
- (5) A copy of the signature card, including the signature and any addresses appearing on a customer's signature card.
- (6) The date the account opened and, if applicable, the date the account closed.
- (7) Surveillance photographs and video recordings of persons accessing the crime victim's financial account via an automated teller machine (ATM) or from within the financial institution for dates on which illegal acts involving the account were alleged to have occurred. Nothing in this paragraph does any of the following:
- (A) Requires a financial institution to produce a photograph or video recording if it does not possess the photograph or video recording.
- (B) Affects any existing civil immunities as provided in Section 47 of the Civil Code or any other provision of law.
- (8) A bank, credit union, or savings association that provides the requesting party with copies of one or more complete account statements prepared in the regular course of business shall be deemed to be in compliance with paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4).
- (c) When any police or sheriff's department or district attorney in this state certifies to a bank, credit union, or savings association in writing that a crime report has been filed that involves the alleged fraudulent use of drafts, checks, access cards, or other orders drawn upon any bank, credit union, or savings association doing business in this state, the police or sheriff's department or district attorney, a county adult protective services office when investigating the financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, or a long-term care ombudsman when investigating the financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, may request, with the consent of the accountholder, the bank, credit union, or savings association to furnish, and the bank, credit union, or savings association shall furnish, a statement setting forth the following information with respect to a customer account specified by the requesting party for a period 30 days prior to, and up to 30 days following, the date of occurrence of the alleged illegal act involving the account:

__17__ SB 428

(1) The number of items dishonored.

- (2) The number of items paid that created overdrafts.
- (3) The dollar volume of the dishonored items and items paid which created overdrafts and a statement explaining any credit arrangement between the bank, credit union, or savings association and customer to pay overdrafts.
- (4) The dates and amounts of deposits and debits and the account balance on these dates.
- (5) A copy of the signature card, including the signature and any addresses appearing on a customer's signature card.
- (6) The date the account opened and, if applicable, the date the account closed.
- (7) Surveillance photographs and video recordings of persons accessing the crime victim's financial account via an automated teller machine (ATM) or from within the financial institution for dates on which illegal acts involving this account were alleged to have occurred. Nothing in this paragraph does any of the following:
- (A) Requires a financial institution to produce a photograph or video recording if it does not possess the photograph or video recording.
- (B) Affects any existing civil immunities as provided in Section 47 of the Civil Code or any other provision of law.
- (8) A bank, credit union, or savings association doing business in this state that provides the requesting party with copies of one or more complete account statements prepared in the regular course of business shall be deemed to be in compliance with paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4).
- (d) For purposes of subdivision (c), consent of the accountholder shall be satisfied if an accountholder provides to the financial institution and the person or entity seeking disclosure, a signed and dated statement containing all of the following:
- (1) Authorization of the disclosure for the period specified in subdivision (c).
- (2) The name of the agency or department to which disclosure is authorized and, if applicable, the statutory purpose for which the information is to be obtained.
- 37 (3) A description of the financial records that are authorized to 38 be disclosed.
- 39 (e) (1) The Attorney General, a supervisory agency, the 40 Franchise Tax Board, the State Board of Equalization, the

SB 428 — 18 —

Employment Development Department, the Controller or an inheritance tax referee when administering the Prohibition of Gift and Death Taxes (Part 8 (commencing with Section 13301) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code), a police or sheriff's department or district attorney, a county adult protective services office when investigating the financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, a long-term care ombudsman when investigating the financial abuse of an elder or dependent adult, a county welfare department when investigating welfare fraud, a county auditor-controller or director of finance when investigating fraud against the county, or the Department of Corporations when conducting investigations in connection with the enforcement of laws administered by the Commissioner of Corporations, from requesting of an office or branch of a financial institution, and the office or branch from responding to a request, as to whether a person has an account or accounts at that office or branch and, if so, any identifying numbers of the account or accounts.

- (2) No additional information beyond that specified in this section shall be released to a county welfare department without either the accountholder's written consent or a judicial writ, search warrant, subpoena, or other judicial order.
- (3) A county auditor-controller or director of finance who unlawfully discloses information he or she is authorized to request under this subdivision is guilty of the unlawful disclosure of confidential data, a misdemeanor, which shall be punishable as set forth in Section 7485.
- (f) The examination by, or disclosure to, any supervisory agency of financial records that relate solely to the exercise of its supervisory function. The scope of an agency's supervisory function shall be determined by reference to statutes that grant authority to examine, audit, or require reports of financial records or financial institutions as follows:
- (1) With respect to the Commissioner of Financial Institutions by reference to Division 1 (commencing with Section 99), Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 4800), Division 2 (commencing with Section 5000), Division 5 (commencing with Section 14000), Division 7 (commencing with Section 18000), Division 15 (commencing with Section 31000), and Division 16 (commencing with Section 33000), of the Financial Code.

19 SB 428

(2) With respect to the Controller by reference to Title 10 (commencing with Section 1300) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- (3) With respect to the Administrator of Local Agency Security by reference to Article 2 (commencing with Section 53630) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code.
- (g) The disclosure to the Franchise Tax Board of (1) the amount of any security interest that a financial institution has in a specified asset of a customer or (2) financial records in connection with the filing or audit of a tax return or tax information return that are required to be filed by the financial institution pursuant to Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or Part 18 (commencing with Section 38001), of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (h) The disclosure to the State Board of Equalization of any of the following:
- (1) The information required by Sections 6702, 6703, 8954, 8957, 30313, 30315, 32383, 32387, 38502, 38503, 40153, 40155, 41122, 41123.5, 43443, 43444.2, 44144, 45603, 45605, 46404, 46406, 50134, 50136, 55203, 55205, 60404, and 60407 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (2) The financial records in connection with the filing or audit of a tax return required to be filed by the financial institution pursuant to Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001), Part 2 (commencing with Section 7301), Part 3 (commencing with Section 8601), Part 13 (commencing with Section 30001), Part 14 (commencing with Section 32001), and Part 17 (commencing with Section 37001), of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (3) The amount of any security interest a financial institution has in a specified asset of a customer, if the inquiry is directed to the branch or office where the interest is held.
- (i) The disclosure to the Controller of the information required by Section 7853 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (j) The disclosure to the Employment Development Department of the amount of any security interest a financial institution has in a specified asset of a customer, if the inquiry is directed to the branch or office where the interest is held.
- 39 (k) The disclosure by a construction lender, as defined in Section 40 8006 of the Civil Code, to the Registrar of Contractors, of

SB 428 — 20 —

information concerning the making of progress payments to a prime contractor requested by the registrar in connection with an investigation under Section 7108.5 of the Business and Professions Code.

- (*l*) Upon receipt of a written request from a local child support agency referring to a support order pursuant to Section 17400 of the Family Code, a financial institution shall disclose the following information concerning the account or the person named in the request, whom the local child support agency shall identify, whenever possible, by social security number:
- (1) If the request states the identifying number of an account at a financial institution, the name of each owner of the account.
- (2) Each account maintained by the person at the branch to which the request is delivered, and, if the branch is able to make a computerized search, each account maintained by the person at any other branch of the financial institution located in this state.
- (3) For each account disclosed pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), the account number, current balance, street address of the branch where the account is maintained, and, to the extent available through the branch's computerized search, the name and address of any other person listed as an owner.
- (4) Whenever the request prohibits the disclosure, a financial institution shall not disclose either the request or its response, to an owner of the account or to any other person, except the officers and employees of the financial institution who are involved in responding to the request and to attorneys, employees of the local child support agencies, auditors, and regulatory authorities who have a need to know in order to perform their duties, and except as disclosure may be required by legal process.
- (5) No financial institution, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, shall be liable to any person for (A) disclosing information in response to a request pursuant to this subdivision, (B) failing to notify the owner of an account, or complying with a request under this paragraph not to disclose to the owner, the request or disclosure under this subdivision, or (C) failing to discover any account owned by the person named in the request pursuant to a computerized search of the records of the financial institution.
- (6) The local child support agency may request information pursuant to this subdivision only when the local child support

__21__ SB 428

agency has received at least one of the following types of physical
evidence:

- (A) Any of the following, dated within the last three years:
- 4 (i) Form 599.

- 5 (ii) Form 1099.
 - (iii) A bank statement.
- 7 (iv) A check.
- 8 (v) A bank passbook.
 - (vi) A deposit slip.
- 10 (vii) A copy of a federal or state income tax return.
 - (viii) A debit or credit advice.
- 12 (ix) Correspondence that identifies the child support obligor by 13 name, the bank, and the account number.
 - (x) Correspondence that identifies the child support obligor by name, the bank, and the banking services related to the account of the obligor.
 - (xi) An asset identification report from a federal agency.
 - (B) A sworn declaration of the custodial parent during the 12 months immediately preceding the request that the person named in the request has had or may have had an account at an office or branch of the financial institution to which the request is made.
 - (7) Information obtained by a local child support agency pursuant to this subdivision shall be used only for purposes that are directly connected with the administration of the duties of the local child support agency pursuant to Section 17400 of the Family Code.
 - (m) (1) As provided in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 666 of Title 42 of the United States Code, upon receipt of an administrative subpoena on the current federally approved interstate child support enforcement form, as approved by the federal Office of Management and Budget, a financial institution shall provide the information or documents requested by the administrative subpoena.
 - (2) The administrative subpoena shall refer to the current federal Office of Management and Budget control number and be signed by a person who states that he or she is an authorized agent of a state or county agency responsible for implementing the child support enforcement program set forth in Part D (commencing with Section 651) of Subchapter IV of Chapter 7 of Title 42 of the United States Code. A financial institution may rely on the

SB 428 — 22 —

 statements made in the subpoena and has no duty to inquire into the truth of any statement in the subpoena.

- (3) If the person who signs the administrative subpoena directs a financial institution in writing not to disclose either the subpoena or its response to any owner of an account covered by the subpoena, the financial institution shall not disclose the subpoena or its response to the owner.
- (4) No financial institution, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, shall be liable to any person for (A) disclosing information or providing documents in response to a subpoena pursuant to this subdivision, (B) failing to notify any owner of an account covered by the subpoena or complying with a request not to disclose to the owner, the subpoena or disclosure under this subdivision, or (C) failing to discover any account owned by the person named in the subpoena pursuant to a computerized search of the records of the financial institution.
- (n) The dissemination of financial information and records pursuant to any of the following:
- (1) Compliance by a financial institution with the requirements of Section 2892 of the Probate Code.
- (2) Compliance by a financial institution with the requirements of Section 2893 of the Probate Code.
- (3) An order by a judge upon a written ex parte application by a peace officer showing specific and articulable facts that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the records or information sought are relevant and material to an ongoing investigation of a felony violation of Section 186.10 or of any felony subject to the enhancement set forth in Section 186.11.
- (A) The ex parte application shall specify with particularity the records to be produced, which shall be only those of the individual or individuals who are the subject of the criminal investigation.
- (B) The ex parte application and any subsequent judicial order shall be open to the public as a judicial record unless ordered sealed by the court, for a period of 60 days. The sealing of these records may be extended for 60-day periods upon a showing to the court that it is necessary for the continuance of the investigation. Sixty-day extensions may continue for up to one year or until
- 37 Sixty-day extensions may continue for up to one year or until
- 38 termination of the investigation of the individual or individuals,
- 39 whichever is sooner.

__23__ SB 428

(C) The records ordered to be produced shall be returned to the peace officer applicant or his or her designee within a reasonable time period after service of the order upon the financial institution.

- (D) Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude the financial institution from notifying a customer of the receipt of the order for production of records unless a court orders the financial institution to withhold notification to the customer upon a finding that the notice would impede the investigation.
- (E) Where a court has made an order pursuant to this paragraph to withhold notification to the customer under this paragraph, the peace officer or law enforcement agency who obtained the financial information shall notify the customer by delivering a copy of the ex parte order to the customer within 10 days of the termination of the investigation.
- (4) An order by a judge issued pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 532f of the Penal Code.

(4)

- (5) No financial institution, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, shall be liable to any person for any of the following:
- (A) Disclosing information to a probate court pursuant to Sections 2892 and 2893.
- (B) Disclosing information in response to a court order pursuant to paragraph (3).
- (C) Complying with a court order under this subdivision not to disclose to the customer, the order, or the dissemination of information pursuant to the court order.
- (o) Disclosure by a financial institution to a peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1 of the Penal Code, pursuant to the following:
- (1) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 1748.95 of the Civil Code, provided that the financial institution has first complied with the requirements of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) and subdivision (b) of Section 1748.95 of the Civil Code.
- (2) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 4002 of the Financial Code, provided that the financial institution has first complied with the requirements of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) and subdivision (b) of Section 4002 of the Financial Code.
- (3) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 22470 of the Financial Code, provided that any financial institution that is a finance lender has first complied with the requirements of

SB 428 — 24 —

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paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) and subdivision (b) of Section 22470 of the Financial Code.

- (p) When the governing board of the Public Employees' Retirement System or the State Teachers' Retirement System certifies in writing to a financial institution that a benefit recipient has died and that transfers to the benefit recipient's account at the financial institution from the retirement system occurred after the benefit recipient's date of death, the financial institution shall furnish the retirement system with the name and address of any coowner, cosigner, or any other person who had access to the funds in the account following the date of the benefit recipient's death, or if the account has been closed, the name and address of the person who closed the account.
- (q) When the retirement board of a retirement system established under the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 certifies in writing to a financial institution that a retired member or the beneficiary of a retired member has died and that transfers to the account of the retired member or beneficiary of a retired member at the financial institution from the retirement system occurred after the date of death of the retired member or beneficiary of a retired member, the financial institution shall furnish the retirement system with the name and address of any coowner, cosigner, or any other person who had access to the funds in the account following the date of death of the retired member or beneficiary of a retired member, or if the account has been closed, the name and address of the person who closed the account.
- (r) When the Franchise Tax Board certifies in writing to a financial institution that (1) a taxpayer filed a tax return that authorized a direct deposit refund with an incorrect financial institution account or routing number that resulted in all or a portion of the refund not being received, directly or indirectly, by the taxpayer; (2) the direct deposit refund was not returned to the Franchise Tax Board; and (3) the refund was deposited directly on a specified date into the account of an accountholder of the financial institution who was not entitled to receive the refund, then the financial institution shall furnish to the Franchise Tax Board the name and address of any coowner, cosigner, or any other person who had access to the funds in the account following the date of direct deposit refund, or if the account has been closed, the name and address of the person who closed the account.

__25__ SB 428

SECTION 1.

SEC. 3. Section 15202.1 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15202.1. (a) If the venue for trial of a homicide case has been changed from the county which is eligible for reimbursement under Section 15202 to a location more than 60 miles from the county seat of that county, and the district attorney of that county has entered into a contract with an attorney to try the case or an investigator to assist in the trial of the case, the Controller shall reimburse the county for the actual costs of the attorney or investigator under this section, at an hourly rate not to exceed the hourly rate charged state agencies by the Attorney General for similar attorney services or investigators, without further showing of justification. Nothing in this section shall permit the reimbursement of costs for travel in excess of 1,000 miles on any single round trip, without the prior approval of the Attorney General.

- (b) (1) This section shall apply to any homicide cases in which a final judgment was entered on or after January 1, 1990.
- (2) The limitation provided in this subdivision shall not apply to Sierra County. Instead, the County of Sierra may apply to the Controller for reimbursement pursuant to subdivision (a) for its costs incident to the prosecution of the homicide trial of People v. Corjasso.
- SEC. 4. Section 70372 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 70372. (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) of Section 70375 and in this article, there shall be levied a state court construction penalty, in the amount of five dollars (\$5) for every ten dollars (\$10), or part of ten dollars (\$10), upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for all criminal offenses, including, but not limited to, all offenses involving a violation of a section of the Fish and Game Code, the Health and Safety Code, or the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code. This penalty is in addition to any other state or local penalty, including, but not limited to, the penalty provided by Section 1464 of the Penal Code and Section 76000.
- 39 (2) The amount of the court construction penalty may be reduced 40 by a county as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 70375.

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- (2) This construction penalty does not apply to the following:
- 3 (A) Any restitution fine.
 - (B) Any penalty authorized by Section 1464 of the Penal Code or Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 76000) of Title 8.
 - (C) Any parking offense subject to Article 3 (commencing with Section 40200) of Chapter 1 of Division 17 of the Vehicle Code.
 - (D) The state surcharge authorized by Section 1465.7 of the Penal Code.

10 (4)

- (3) Any bail schedule adopted pursuant to Section 1269b of the Penal Code or adopted by the Judicial Council pursuant to Section 40310 of the Vehicle Code may include the necessary amount to pay the penalty established by this section, the penalties authorized by Section 1464 of the Penal Code and Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 76000) of Title 8, and the surcharge authorized by Section 1465.7 of the Penal Code for all matters where a personal appearance is not mandatory and the bail is posted primarily to guarantee payment of the fine. After a determination by the court of the amount due, the clerk of the court shall collect the penalty and transmit it immediately to the county treasury and the county treasurer shall transmit these sums as provided in subdivision (f).
- (b) In addition to the penalty provided by subdivision (a), for every parking offense where a parking penalty, fine, or forfeiture is imposed, an added state court construction penalty of four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) shall be included in the total penalty, fine, or forfeiture. These moneys shall be taken from fines and forfeitures deposited with the county treasurer prior to any division pursuant to Section 1462.3 or 1463.009 of the Penal Code. In those cities, districts, or other issuing agencies which elect to accept parking penalties, and otherwise process parking violations pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 40200) of Chapter 1 of Division 17 of the Vehicle Code, that city, district, or issuing agency shall observe the increased bail amounts as established by the court reflecting the added penalty provided for by this subdivision. Each agency that elects to process parking violations shall pay to the county treasurer four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) for the parking penalty imposed by this subdivision for each violation that is not filed in court. Those payments to the county treasurer shall be made monthly, and the county treasurer shall

__ 27 __ SB 428

transmit these sums as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (f). In the event these payments were deposited in a local courthouse construction fund and expended pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 592 of the Statutes of 2003, no county or processing agency shall be liable for the failure to transmit the payments to the Controller during the 2008 calendar year.

- (c) If multiple offenses are involved, the state court construction penalty under subdivision (a) shall be based upon the total fine or bail for each case. If a fine is suspended, in whole or in part, the state court construction penalty under subdivision (a) shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.
- (d) If any deposited bail is made for an offense to which this section applies, and for which a court appearance is not mandatory, the person making the deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the state court construction penalty prescribed by subdivision (a) for forfeited bail. If bail is returned, the state court construction penalty paid thereon pursuant to subdivision (a) shall also be returned.
- (e) In any case where a person convicted of any offense, to which this section applies, is in prison until the fine is satisfied, the judge may waive all or any part of the state court construction penalty, the payment of which would work a hardship on the person convicted or his or her immediate family.
- (f) (1) Within 45 days after the end of the month that moneys are deposited in the county treasury pursuant to subdivision (a), the county treasurer shall transmit the moneys to the Controller, to be deposited as follows:
- (A) The total to be deposited pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be multiplied by a fraction as follows:
- (i) The numerator is the amount imposed as of January 1, 1998, as an additional penalty on every ten dollars (\$10), or part of ten dollars (\$10), upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture, if any, for deposit into the local courthouse construction fund in that county established pursuant to Sections 76000 and 76100. The numerator shall be expressed in whole dollars and fractions of a dollar.
 - (ii) The denominator is five dollars (\$5).
- (B) The resulting amount shall be deposited in the Immediate and Critical Needs Account of the State Court Facilities Construction Fund, established in Section 70371.5.

— 28 — SB 428

> (C) The remaining amount of the deposit shall be deposited in the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.

> (2) Within 45 days after the end of the month that moneys are deposited in the county treasury pursuant to subdivision (b), the county treasurer shall transmit the moneys to the Controller to be deposited as follows: one-third of the total amount shall be deposited in the State Court Facilities Construction Fund and two-thirds of the total amount shall be deposited in the Immediate and Critical Needs Account of the State Court Facilities Construction Fund, established in Section 70371.5.

SEC. 2.

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SEC. 5. Section 466 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

466. Every person having upon him or her or in his or her possession a picklock, crow, keybit, crowbar, screwdriver, vise grip pliers, water-pump pliers, slidehammer, slim jim, tension bar, lock pick gun, tubular lock pick, bump key, floor-safe door puller, master key, ceramic or porcelain spark plug chips or pieces, or other instrument or tool with intent feloniously to break or enter into any building, railroad car, aircraft, or vessel, trailer coach, or vehicle as defined in the Vehicle Code, or who shall knowingly make or alter, or shall attempt to make or alter, any key or other instrument named above so that the same will fit or open the lock of a building, railroad car, aircraft, vessel, trailer coach, or vehicle as defined in the Vehicle Code, without being requested to do so by some person having the right to open the same, or who shall make, alter, or repair any instrument or thing, knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used in committing a misdemeanor or felony, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any of the structures mentioned in Section 459 shall be deemed to be a building within the meaning of this section.

SEC. 3.

SEC. 6. Section 633.8 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 633.8. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to provide law enforcement with the ability to use electronic amplifying or recording devices to eavesdrop on and record the otherwise confidential oral communications of individuals within a location when responding to an emergency situation that involves the taking of a hostage or the barricading of a location. It is the intent of the Legislature that eavesdropping

__ 29 __ SB 428

communications pursuant to this section comply with paragraph (7) of Section 2518 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter, and in accordance with federal law, a designated peace officer described in subdivision (c) may use, or authorize the use of, an electronic amplifying or recording device to eavesdrop on or record, or both, any oral communication within a particular location in response to an emergency situation involving the taking of a hostage or hostages or the barricading of a location if all of the following conditions are satisfied:
- (1) The officer reasonably determines that an emergency situation exists involving the immediate danger of death or serious physical injury to any person, within the meaning of Section 2518(7)(a)(i) of Title 18 of the United States Code.
- (2) The officer reasonably determines that the emergency situation requires that the eavesdropping on oral communication occur immediately.
- (3) There are grounds upon which an order could be obtained pursuant to Section 2516(2) of Title 18 of the United States Code in regard to the offenses enumerated therein.
- (c) Only a peace officer who has been designated by either a district attorney in the county where the emergency exists, or by the Attorney General to make the necessary determinations pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subdivision (b) may make those determinations for purposes of this section.
- (d) If the determination is made by a designated peace officer described in subdivision (c) that an emergency situation exists, a peace officer shall not be required to knock and announce his or her presence before entering, installing, and using any electronic amplifying or recording devices.
- (e) If the determination is made by a designated peace officer described in subdivision (c) that an emergency situation exists and an eavesdropping device has been deployed, an application for an order approving the eavesdropping shall be made within 48 hours of the beginning of the eavesdropping and shall comply with the requirements of Section 629.50. A court may grant an application authorizing the use of electronic amplifying or recording devices to eavesdrop on and record otherwise confidential oral communications in barricade or hostage situations where there is probable cause to believe that an individual is committing, has

SB 428 — 30 —

committed, or is about to commit an offense listed in Section 2516(2) of Title 18 of the United States Code.

- (f) The contents of any oral communications overheard pursuant to this section shall be recorded on tape or other comparable device. The recording of the contents shall be done so as to protect the recording from editing or other alterations.
- (g) For purposes of this section, a "barricading" occurs when a person refuses to come out from a covered or enclosed position. Barricading also occurs when a person is held against his or her will and the captor has not made a demand.
- (h) For purposes of this section, a "hostage situation" occurs when a person is held against his or her will and the captor has made a demand.
- (i) A judge shall not grant an application made pursuant to this section in anticipation that an emergency situation will arise. A judge shall grant an application authorizing the use of electronic amplifying or recording devices to eavesdrop on and record otherwise confidential oral communications in barricade or hostage situations where there is probable cause to believe that an individual is committing, has committed, or is about to commit an offense listed in Section 2516(2) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and only if the peace officer has fully complied with the requirements of this section. If an application is granted pursuant to this section, an inventory shall be served pursuant to Section 629.68.
- (j) This section does not require that a peace officer designated pursuant to subdivision (c) undergo training pursuant to Section 629.94.
- (k) A peace officer who has been designated pursuant to subdivision (c) to use an eavesdropping device shall cease use of the device upon the termination of the barricade or hostage situation, or upon the denial by a judge of an application for an order to approve the eavesdropping, whichever is earlier.
- (1) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the admissibility or inadmissibility of evidence.
- SEC. 7. Section 904.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 904.7. (a) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 904.6 or any other provision, in the County of San Bernardino, the presiding judge of the superior court, or the judge appointed by the presiding judge to supervise the grand jury, may, upon the

-31- SB 428

request of the Attorney General or the district attorney or upon his or her own motion, order and direct the impanelment of an additional civil grand jury pursuant to this section.

- (b) The presiding judge or the judge appointed by the presiding judge to supervise the grand jury shall select persons, at random, from the list of trial jurors in civil and criminal cases and shall examine them to determine if they are competent to serve as grand jurors. When a sufficient number of competent persons have been selected, they shall constitute an additional grand jury.
- (c) Any additional civil grand jury that is impaneled pursuant to this section may serve for a term as determined by the presiding judge or the judge appointed by the presiding judge to supervise the civil grand jury, but may be discharged at any time within the set term by order of the presiding judge or the judge appointed by the presiding judge to supervise the civil grand jury. In no event shall more than one additional civil grand jury be impaneled pursuant to this section at the same time.
- (d) Whenever an additional civil grand jury is impaneled pursuant to this section, it may inquire into matters of oversight, conduct investigations, issue reports, and make recommendations, except for any matters that the regular grand jury is inquiring into at the time of its impanelment. Any additional civil grand jury impaneled pursuant to this section shall not have jurisdiction to issue indictments.
- (e) It is the intent of the Legislature that, in the County of San Bernardino, all persons qualified for jury service shall have an equal opportunity to be considered for service as-eriminal grand jurors within the county, and that they have an obligation to serve, when summoned for that purpose. All persons selected for an additional criminal grand jury shall be selected at random from a source or sources reasonably representative of a cross section of the population that is eligible for jury service in the county.

SEC. 4.

- SEC. 8. Section 992 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 992. (a) (1) In any case in which the defendant is charged with a felony, the court shall require the defendant to provide a right thumbprint on a form developed for this purpose. Unless the court has obtained the thumbprint at an earlier proceeding, it shall do so at the arraignment on the information or indictment, or upon entry of a guilty or no contest plea under Section 859a. The

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1 fingerprint form shall include the name and superior court case 2 number of the defendant, the date, and the printed name, position, 3 and badge or serial number of the court bailiff who imprints the 4 defendant's thumbprint. In the event the defendant is physically 5 unable to provide a right thumbprint, the defendant shall provide a left thumbprint. In the event the defendant is physically unable 6 7 to provide a left thumbprint, the court shall make a determination 8 as to how the defendant might otherwise provide a suitable identifying characteristic to be imprinted on the judgment of 10 conviction. The clerk shall note on the fingerprint form which digit, if any, of the defendant's was imprinted thereon. In the event 11 that the defendant is convicted, this fingerprint form shall be 12 13 attached to the minute order reflecting the defendant's sentence. 14 The fingerprint form shall be permanently maintained in the 15 superior court file. 16

- (2) This thumbprint or fingerprint shall not be used to create a database. The Judicial Council shall develop a form to implement this section.
- (b) In the event that a county implements a countywide policy in which every felony defendant's photograph and fingerprints are permanently maintained in the superior court file, the presiding judge of that county may elect, after consultation with the district attorney, to continue compliance with this section.

SEC. 5.

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- SEC. 9. Section 1181 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 1181. When a verdict has been rendered or a finding made against the defendant, the court may, upon his or her application, grant a new trial, in the following cases only:
- (a) When the trial has been had in the defendant's absence except in cases where the trial may lawfully proceed in the defendant's absence.
- (b) When the jury has received any evidence out of court, other than that resulting from a view of the premises, or of personal property.
- (c) When the jury has been separated without leave of the court after retiring to deliberate upon their verdict.
- (d) When the jury has been guilty of any misconduct by which a fair and due consideration of the case has been prevented.
- (e) When the verdict has been decided by lot, or by any means other than a fair expression of opinion on the part of all the jurors.

__33__ SB 428

(f) When the court has misdirected the jury in a matter of law, or has erred in the decision of any question of law arising during the course of the trial.

- (g) When the district attorney or other counsel prosecuting the case has been guilty of prejudicial misconduct during the trial thereof before a jury.
- (h) When the verdict or finding is contrary to law or evidence, but:
- (1) If the evidence shows the defendant to be not guilty of the degree of the crime of which he or she was convicted, but guilty of a lesser degree thereof, or of a lesser crime included therein, the court may modify the verdict, finding or judgment accordingly without granting or ordering a new trial, and this power shall extend to any court to which the cause may be appealed.
- (2) In any case wherein authority is vested by statute in the trial court or jury to recommend or determine as a part of its verdict or finding the punishment to be imposed, the court may modify such verdict or finding by imposing the lesser punishment without granting or ordering a new trial, and this power shall extend to any court to which the case may be appealed.
- (i) When new evidence is discovered material to the defendant, and which he or she could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the trial. When a motion for a new trial is made upon the ground of newly discovered evidence, the defendant must produce at the hearing, in support thereof, the affidavits of the witnesses by whom such evidence is expected to be given, and if time is required by the defendant to procure such affidavits, the court may postpone the hearing of the motion for such length of time as, under all circumstances of the case, may seem reasonable.
- (j) When the right to a phonographic report has not been waived, and when it is not possible to have a phonographic report of the trial transcribed by a stenographic reporter as provided by law or by rule because of the death or disability of a reporter who participated as a stenographic reporter at the trial or because of the loss or destruction, in whole or in substantial part, of the notes of such reporter, the trial court or a judge, thereof, or the reviewing court shall have power to set aside and vacate the judgment, order or decree from which an appeal has been taken or is to be taken and to order a new trial of the action or proceeding.

SB 428 -34 -

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1 SEC. 10. Section 1203.01 of the Penal Code is amended to 2 read:

1203.01. (a) Immediately after judgment has been pronounced, the judge and the district attorney, respectively, may cause to be filed with the clerk of the court a brief statement of their views respecting the person convicted or sentenced and the crime committed, together with any reports the probation officer may have filed relative to the prisoner. The judge and district attorney shall cause those statements to be filed if no probation officer's report has been filed. The attorney for the defendant and the law enforcement agency that investigated the case may likewise file with the clerk of the court statements of their views respecting the defendant and the crime of which he or she was convicted. Immediately after the filing of those statements and reports, the clerk of the court shall mail a copy thereof, certified by that clerk, with postage prepaid, addressed to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation at the prison or other institution to which the person convicted is delivered. Within 60 days after judgment has been pronounced, the clerk shall mail a copy of the charging documents, the transcript of the proceedings at the time of the defendant's guilty plea, if the defendant pleaded guilty, and the transcript of the proceedings at the time of sentencing, with postage prepaid, to the prison or other institution to which the person convicted is delivered. The clerk shall also mail a copy of any statement submitted by the court, district attorney, or law enforcement agency, pursuant to this section, with postage prepaid, addressed to the attorney for the defendant, if any, and to the defendant, in care of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and a copy of any statement submitted by the attorney for the defendant, with postage prepaid, shall be mailed to the district attorney.

(b) In all cases in which the judgment imposed includes a sentence of death or an indeterminate term with or without the possibility of parole, the clerk shall, within 60 days after judgment has been pronounced, mail a copy of the charging documents, a copy of waiver and plea forms, if any, the transcript of the proceedings at the time of the defendant's guilty or nolo contendere plea, if the defendant pleaded guilty or nolo contendere, and the transcript of the proceedings at the time of sentencing, with postage prepaid, to the prison or other institution to which the person

-35- SB 428

convicted is delivered. In all other cases, upon written request by the department, the clerk shall mail, with postage prepaid to the prison or other institution to which the person convicted is delivered, a copy of the charging documents, a copy of the waiver and plea forms, if any, the transcript of the proceedings at the time of the defendant's guilty or nolo contendere plea, if the defendant pleaded guilty or nolo contendere, and the transcript of the proceedings at the time of sentencing.

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SEC. 11. Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code, as amended by Section 76 of Chapter 178 of the Statutes of 2010, is amended to read:

1203.4. (a) In any case in which a defendant has fulfilled the conditions of probation for the entire period of probation, or has been discharged prior to the termination of the period of probation, or in any other case in which a court, in its discretion and the interests of justice, determines that a defendant should be granted the relief available under this section, the defendant shall, at any time after the termination of the period of probation, if he or she is not then serving a sentence for any offense, on probation for any offense, or charged with the commission of any offense, be permitted by the court to withdraw his or her plea of guilty or plea of nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty; or, if he or she has been convicted after a plea of not guilty, the court shall set aside the verdict of guilty; and, in either case, the court shall thereupon dismiss the accusations or information against the defendant and except as noted below, he or she shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense of which he or she has been convicted, except as provided in Section 13555 of the Vehicle Code. The probationer shall be informed, in his or her probation papers, of this right and privilege and his or her right, if any, to petition for a certificate of rehabilitation and pardon. The probationer may make the application and change of plea in person or by attorney, or by the probation officer authorized in writing. However, in any subsequent prosecution of the defendant for any other offense, the prior conviction may be pleaded and proved and shall have the same effect as if probation had not been granted or the accusation or information dismissed. The order shall state, and the probationer shall be informed, that the order does not relieve him or her of the obligation to disclose the conviction in response to any direct SB 428 — 36—

question contained in any questionnaire or application for public office, for licensure by any state or local agency, or for contracting with the California State Lottery.

Dismissal of an accusation or information pursuant to this section does not permit a person to own, possess, or have in his or her custody or control any firearm or prevent his or her conviction under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 29800) of Division 9 of Title 4 of Part 6.

Dismissal of an accusation or information underlying a conviction pursuant to this section does not permit a person prohibited from holding public office as a result of that conviction to hold public office.

This subdivision shall apply to all applications for relief under this section which are filed on or after November 23, 1970.

- (b) Subdivision (a) of this section does not apply to any misdemeanor that is within the provisions of subdivision (b) of Section 42001 Section 42002.1 of the Vehicle Code, to any violation of subdivision (c) of Section 286, Section 288, subdivision (c) of Section 288a, Section 288.5, or subdivision (j) of Section 289, any felony conviction pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 261.5, or to any infraction.
- (c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), subdivision (a) does not apply to a person who receives a notice to appear or is otherwise charged with a violation of an offense described in subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, of Section 12810 of the Vehicle Code.
- (2) If a defendant who was convicted of a violation listed in paragraph (1) petitions the court, the court in its discretion and in the interests of justice, may order the relief provided pursuant to subdivision (a) to that defendant.
- (d) A person who petitions for a change of plea or setting aside of a verdict under this section may be required to reimburse the court for the actual costs of services rendered, whether or not the petition is granted and the records are sealed or expunged, at a rate to be determined by the court not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), and to reimburse the county for the actual costs of services rendered, whether or not the petition is granted and the records are sealed or expunged, at a rate to be determined by the county board of supervisors not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), and to reimburse any city for the actual costs of services

__ 37 __ SB 428

rendered, whether or not the petition is granted and the records are sealed or expunged, at a rate to be determined by the city council not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). Ability to make this reimbursement shall be determined by the court using the standards set forth in paragraph (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 987.8 and shall not be a prerequisite to a person's eligibility under this section. The court may order reimbursement in any case in which the petitioner appears to have the ability to pay, without undue hardship, all or any portion of the costs for services established pursuant to this subdivision.

(e) Relief shall not be granted under this section unless the prosecuting attorney has been given 15 days' notice of the petition for relief. The probation officer shall notify the prosecuting attorney when a petition is filed, pursuant to this section.

It shall be presumed that the prosecuting attorney has received notice if proof of service is filed with the court.

- (f) If, after receiving notice pursuant to subdivision (e), the prosecuting attorney fails to appear and object to a petition for dismissal, the prosecuting attorney may not move to set aside or otherwise appeal the grant of that petition.
- (g) Notwithstanding the above provisions or any other provision of law, the Governor shall have the right to pardon a person convicted of a violation of subdivision (c) of Section 286, Section 288, subdivision (c) of Section 288a, Section 288.5, or subdivision (j) of Section 289, if there are extraordinary circumstances.
- SEC. 12. Section 1203.4a of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1203.4a. (a) Every defendant convicted of a misdemeanor and not granted probation, and every defendant convicted of an infraction, shall, at any time after the lapse of one year from the date of pronouncement of judgment, if he or she has fully complied with and performed the sentence of the court, is not then serving a sentence for any offense and is not under charge of commission of any crime and has, since the pronouncement of judgment, lived an honest and upright life and has conformed to and obeyed the laws of the land, be permitted by the court to withdraw his or her plea of guilty or nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty; or if he or she has been convicted after a plea of not guilty, the court shall set aside the verdict of guilty; and in either case the court shall thereupon dismiss the accusatory pleading against the

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defendant, who shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense of which he or she has been convicted, except as provided in Section 12021.1 of this code or Section 13555 of the Vehicle Code. The defendant shall be informed of the provisions of this section, either orally or in writing, at the time he or she is sentenced. The defendant may make an application and change of plea in person or by attorney, or by the probation officer authorized in writing; provided, that in any subsequent prosecution of the defendant for any other offense, the prior conviction may be pleaded and proved and shall have the same effect as if relief had not been granted pursuant to this section.

This subdivision applies to convictions which occurred before, as well as those occurring after, the effective date of this section.

- (b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to any misdemeanor falling within the provisions of Section 42002.1 of the Vehicle Code,—or to any infraction falling within the provisions of Section 42001 of the Vehicle Code, or to any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code.
- (c) A person who petitions for a dismissal of a charge under this section may be required to reimburse the county and the court for the cost of services rendered at a rate to be determined by the county board of supervisors for the county and by the court for the court, not to exceed sixty dollars (\$60), and to reimburse any city for the cost of services rendered at a rate to be determined by the city council not to exceed sixty dollars (\$60). Ability to make this reimbursement shall be determined by the court using the standards set forth in paragraph (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 987.8 and shall not be a prerequisite to a person's eligibility under this section. The court may order reimbursement in any case in which the petitioner appears to have the ability to pay, without undue hardship, all or any portion of the cost for services established pursuant to this subdivision.
- (d) A petition for dismissal of an infraction pursuant to this section shall be by written declaration, except upon a showing of compelling need. Dismissal of an infraction shall not be granted under this section unless the prosecuting attorney has been given at least 15 days' notice of the petition for dismissal. It shall be presumed that the prosecuting attorney has received notice if proof of service is filed with the court.

-39 - SB 428

(e) Any determination of amount made by a court under this section shall be valid only if either (1) made under procedures adopted by the Judicial Council or (2) approved by the Judicial Council.

SEC. 6.

- SEC. 13. Section 1387 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 1387. (a) An order terminating an action pursuant to this chapter, or Section 859b, 861, 871, or 995, is a bar to any other prosecution for the same offense if it is a felony or if it is a misdemeanor charged together with a felony and the action has been previously terminated pursuant to this chapter, or Section 859b, 861, 871, or 995, or if it is a misdemeanor not charged together with a felony, except in those felony cases, or those cases where a misdemeanor is charged with a felony, where subsequent to the dismissal of the felony or misdemeanor the judge or magistrate finds any of the following:
- (1) That substantial new evidence has been discovered by the prosecution which would not have been known through the exercise of due diligence at, or prior to, the time of termination of the action.
- (2) That the termination of the action was the result of the direct intimidation of a material witness, as shown by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (3) That the termination of the action was the result of the failure to appear by the complaining witness, who had been personally subpoenaed in a prosecution arising under subdivision (e) of Section 243 or Section 262, 273.5, or 273.6. This paragraph shall apply only within six months of the original dismissal of the action, and may be invoked only once in each action. Nothing in this section shall preclude a defendant from being eligible for diversion.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), an order terminating an action pursuant to this chapter is not a bar to another prosecution for the same offense if it is a misdemeanor charging an offense based on an act of domestic violence, as defined in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 13700, and the termination of the action was the result of the failure to appear by the complaining witness, who had been personally subpoenaed. This subdivision shall apply only within six months of the original dismissal of the action, and may be invoked only once in each action. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a defendant from being eligible for diversion.

SB 428 — 40 —

(c) An order terminating an action is not a bar to prosecution if a complaint is dismissed before the commencement of a preliminary hearing in favor of an indictment filed pursuant to Section 944 or an indictment is based upon the same subject matter as charged in a dismissed complaint, information, or indictment.

- (d) If the previous termination was pursuant to Section 859b, 861, 871, or 995, the subsequent order terminating an action is not a bar to prosecution if:
- (1) Good cause is shown why the preliminary examination was not held within 60 days from the date of arraignment or plea.
- (2) The motion pursuant to Section 995 was granted because of any of the following reasons:
 - (A) Present insanity of the defendant.
- (B) A lack of counsel after the defendant elected to represent himself or herself rather than being represented by appointed counsel.
 - (C) Ineffective assistance of counsel.
 - (D) Conflict of interest of defense counsel.
- (E) Violation of time deadlines based upon unavailability of defense counsel.
- (F) Defendant's motion to withdraw a waiver of the preliminary examination.
- (3) The motion pursuant to Section 995 was granted after dismissal by the magistrate of the action pursuant to Section 871 and was recharged pursuant to Section 739.

SEC. 7.

- SEC. 14. Section 1466 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 1466. An appeal may be taken from a judgment or order, in an infraction or misdemeanor case, to the appellate division of the superior court of the county in which the court from which the appeal is taken is located, in the following cases:
 - (a) By the people:
- (1) From an order recusing the district attorney or city attorney pursuant to Section 1424.
- (2) From an order or judgment dismissing or otherwise terminating all or any portion of the action, including such an order or judgment, entered after a verdict or finding of guilty or a verdict or judgment entered before the defendant has been placed in jeopardy or where the defendant has waived jeopardy.

— 41 — SB 428

(3) From sustaining a demurrer to any portion of the complaint or pleading.

(4) From an order granting a new trial.

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- (5) From an order arresting judgment.
- (6) From any order made after judgment affecting the substantial rights of the people.
- (7) From the imposition of an unlawful sentence, whether or not the court suspends the execution of sentence. As used in this subparagraph, "unlawful sentence" means the imposition of a sentence not authorized by law or the imposition of a sentence based upon an unlawful order of the court that strikes or otherwise modifies the effect of an enhancement or prior conviction. A defendant shall have the right to counsel in the people's appeal of an unlawful sentence under the same circumstances that he or she would have a right to counsel under subdivision (a) of Section 1238.
- (8) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize an appeal from an order granting probation. Instead, the people may seek appellate review of any grant of probation, whether or not the court imposes sentence, by means of a petition for a writ of mandate or prohibition that is filed within 60 days after probation is granted. The review of any grant of probation shall include review of any order underlying the grant of probation.
 - (b) By the defendant:
- (1) From a final judgment of conviction. A sentence, an order granting probation, a conviction in a case in which before final judgment the defendant is committed for insanity or is given an indeterminate commitment as a mentally disordered sex offender, or the conviction of a defendant committed for controlled substance addiction shall be deemed to be a final judgment within the meaning of this section. Upon appeal from a final judgment or an order granting probation the court may review any order denying a motion for a new trial.
- (2) From any order made after judgment affecting his or her substantial rights.
- 36 SEC. 15. Section 11105.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
 - 11105.2. (a) The Department of Justice may provide subsequent state or federal arrest notification to any agency entity authorized by Section 11105 state or federal code or regulation

SB 428 — 42 —

to receive state *or federal* summary criminal history information to assist in fulfilling employment, licensing, certification duties, or the duties of approving relative caregivers and nonrelative extended family members, upon the arrest of any person whose fingerprints are maintained on file at the Department of Justice or the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the result of an application for licensing, employment, certification, or approval. The notification shall consist of a current copy of the person's state or federal summary criminal history transcript.

- (b) For purposes of this section, "approval" means those duties described in subdivision (d) of Section 309 of the Welfare and Institutions Code for approving the home of a relative caregiver or of a nonrelative extended family member for placement of a child supervised by the juvenile court.
- (c) Any-agency *entity*, other than a law enforcement agency employing peace officers as defined in Section 830.1, subdivisions (a) and (e) of Section 830.2, subdivision (a) of Section 830.3, subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 830.5, and subdivision (a) of Section 830.31, shall enter into a contract with the Department of Justice in order to receive notification of subsequent *state or federal* arrests for licensing, employment, or certification purposes.
- (d) Any—agency entity which submits the fingerprints of applicants for licensing, employment, certification, or approval to the Department of Justice for the purpose of establishing a record of the applicant to receive notification of subsequent state or federal arrests shall immediately notify the department when the employment of the applicant is terminated, when the applicant's license or certificate is revoked, when the applicant may no longer renew or reinstate the license or certificate, or when a relative caregiver's or nonrelative extended family member's approval is terminated. The Department of Justice shall terminate subsequent state or federal arrest notification on any applicant upon the request of the licensing, employment, certifying, or approving authority.
- (e) Any-agency entity receiving-a notification of a subsequent state or federal arrest for a person unknown to the agency entity, or for a person no longer employed by the agency entity, or no longer eligible to renew the certificate or license for which subsequent state or federal arrest notification service was established shall immediately return the subsequent state or federal arrest notification to the Department of Justice, informing the

-43- SB 428

department that the agency entity is no longer interested in the applicant. The agency entity shall not record or otherwise retain any information received as a result of the subsequent arrest notice.

- (f) Any—agency entity which submits the fingerprints of an applicant for employment, licensing, certification, or approval to the Department of Justice for the purpose of establishing a record at the department or the Federal Bureau of Investigation to receive notification of subsequent arrest shall immediately notify the department if the applicant is not subsequently employed, or if the applicant is denied licensing certification, or approval.
- (g) An agency which entity that fails to provide the Department of Justice with notification as set forth in subdivisions (c), (d), and (e) may be denied further subsequent—arrest notification service.
- (h) Notwithstanding subdivisions (c), (d), and (f), subsequent *state or federal* arrest notification by the Department of Justice and retention by the employing agency shall continue as to retired peace officers listed in subdivision (c) of Section 830.5.
- SEC. 16. Section 14314 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 14314. Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the agency shall not implement this title until there is an amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in the account.

Funds in the account shall be divided as follows:

- (a) Twenty-five percent or one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to the commission, whichever is less. The commission may decline all or part of the funds allocated to it pursuant to this subdivision. Any funds so declined shall be made available for use, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by any of the entities listed in subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) for the training of peace officers consistent with this title.
- (b) Twenty-five percent to the secretary for allocation to the Environmental Circuit Prosecutor Project pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 14309).
- (c) Twenty-five percent to the secretary for allocation to the California District Attorneys Association for training and assistance pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 14306).
- (d) (1) The balance to the secretary for grants awarded to programs pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 14306) or Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 14309) based on need or in order to sustain the current level of presence and enforcement for those programs.

SB 428 — 44 —

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the commission may also seek additional funding from the money allocated in this subdivision based on need if the environmental law enforcement training is mandated or if there are substantial changes in the law that require the commission to revise its environmental law courses.

- (e) The secretary shall develop an application process for awarding funds to programs pursuant to subdivisions (b), (c), and (d).
- SEC. 17. Section 10334 of the Public Contract Code, as amended by Section 95 of Chapter 178 of the Statutes of 2010, is amended to read:
- 10334. (a) No state employee shall acquire any goods from the state, unless the goods are offered to the general public in the regular course of the state's business on the same terms and conditions as those applicable to the employee. "State employee," as used in this section, means any employee of the state included within Section 82009 of the Government Code, and all officers and employees included within Section 4 of Article VII of the California Constitution, except those persons excluded from the definition of "designated employee" under the last paragraph of Section 82019 of the Government Code.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any peace officer as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, employed by the State of California for a period of more than 120 months who has been duly retired through a service retirement or a peace officer retiring from a job-incurred disability not related to a mental or emotional disorder and who has been granted the legal right to carry a concealed firearm pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 25450) of Chapter 2 of Division 5 of Title 4 of Part 6 of the Penal Code may be authorized by the person's department head to purchase his or her state-issued handgun. Disability retired peace officers need not meet the 120-month employment requirement. The cost of the handgun shall be the fair market value as listed in the annual Blue Book of Gun Values or replacement cost, whichever is less, of the handgun issued as determined by the appointing power, plus a charge for the cost of handling. The retiring officer shall request to purchase his or her handgun in writing to the department within 30 calendar days of his or her retirement date.

__45__ SB 428

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any peace officer described in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code employed by the State of California who is authorized to carry firearms may purchase his or her state-issued service firearm if the person's department head directs the department to change its state-issued service weapon system. The cost of the service firearm shall be the fair market value as listed in the annual Blue Book of Gun Values or replacement cost, whichever is less, of the firearm issued as determined by the department head, plus a charge for the cost of handling. The requesting officer shall request to purchase his or her firearm in writing to the department within 10 calendar days of receiving the new state-issued weapon.

- (d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the spouse of a peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, employed by the state who has died in the line of duty may be authorized by the deceased's department head to purchase his or her spouse's state-issued handgun. The cost of the handgun shall be the fair market value as listed in the annual Blue Book of Gun Values or replacement costs, whichever is less, of the handgun issued as determined by the appointing power, plus a charge for the cost of handling. The spouse shall request to purchase the handgun in writing to the department within 30 calendar days of his or her spouse's date of death.
- SEC. 18. Section 21203 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:
- 21203. No person riding upon any motorcycle, motorized bicycle, toy vehicle, or any type of human-powered or gravity-powered device, including, but not limited to, a bicycle, tricycle, four-wheeled cycle, surrey, coaster, roller skates, roller skis, wheeled shoes, skateboard, scooter, sled, or toy vehicle or skis, shall attach the same or himself to any streetcar or vehicle on the roadway.
- 35 SEC. 19. Section 21712 of the Vehicle Code is amended to 36 read:
- 37 21712. (a) A person driving a motor vehicle shall not 38 knowingly permit a person to ride on a vehicle or upon a portion 39 of a vehicle that is not designed or intended for the use of 40 passengers.

SB 428 — 46—

(b) A person shall not ride on a vehicle or upon a portion of a vehicle that is not designed or intended for the use of passengers.

- (c) A person driving a motor vehicle shall not knowingly permit a person to ride in the trunk of that motor vehicle.
 - (d) A person shall not ride in the trunk of a motor vehicle.
- (e) A person violating subdivision (c) or (d) shall be punished as follows:
 - (1) By a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (2) For a second violation occurring within one year of a prior violation that resulted in a conviction, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200).
- (3) For a third or a subsequent violation occurring within one year of two or more prior violations that resulted in convictions, a fine of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).
- (f) Subdivisions (a) and (b) do not apply to an employee engaged in the necessary discharge of his or her duty or in the case of persons riding completely within or upon vehicle bodies in the space intended for a load on the vehicle.
- (g) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle that is towing a trailer coach, camp trailer, or trailer carrying a vessel, containing a passenger, except when a trailer carrying or designed to carry a vessel is engaged in the launching or recovery of the vessel.
- (h) A person shall not knowingly drive a motor vehicle that is towing a person riding upon a motorcycle, motorized bicycle, *toy vehicle, or any type of human-powered or gravity-powered device, including, but not limited to, a* bicycle, *tricycle, four-wheeled cycle, surrey,* coaster, roller skates, *roller skis, wheeled shoes, skateboard, scooter,* sled, *or* skis, or toy vehicle.
- (i) Subdivision (g) does not apply to a trailer coach that is towed with a fifth-wheel device if the trailer coach is equipped with safety glazing materials wherever glazing materials are used in windows or doors, with an audible or visual signaling device that a passenger inside the trailer coach can use to gain the attention of the motor vehicle driver, and with at least one unobstructed exit capable of being opened from both the interior and exterior of the trailer coach.
- SEC. 8. Any section of any act, other than _____, enacted by the Legislature during the 2011 calendar year that takes effect on or before January 1, 2012, and that amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals any one or more of the sections

—47— SB 428

affected by this act shall prevail over this act, whether this act is enacted prior to, or subsequent to, the enactment of that act. The repeal, or repeal and addition, of any article, chapter, part, title, or division of any code by this act shall not become operative if any section of any other act, other than _____, that is enacted by the Legislature during the 2011 calendar year and takes effect on or before January 1, 2012, amends, amends and renumbers, adds, repeals and adds, or repeals any section contained in that article, chapter, part, title, or division.

SEC. 9. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution.